WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned they must theil cases send stamp for that purpose

The City Hall.

The report of the Advisory Committee of Architects upon the new City Hall is to be sustained in the main. There is to be a new City Hall. The old City Hall is to give way We shall touch it with regret; but, excellent as it is, it cannot wisely be permitted to circumscribe forever the needs of the city of New York.

The report seems to be defective in one important feature. The southern facade of the new building is to come within 200 feet of the Post Office. The northern line will be 50 feet south of the Court House. Both lines are wrong. The southern line ought not to go a foot beyond the site of the present building. It cannot go 50 feet south without robbing the new structure of a priceless advantage now enjoyed by the old, namely, adequate breadth of free ground before it. A generous plaza before the main front is as important as the merit of the architecture itself.

The northern line has this limit set upon it, we believe, because of the need of leaving a thoroughfare to the bridge at that portion of the park. Leave the thoroughfare, by all means, but carry the building over it, on both sides of the park, right un to Chambers street. Then the Court House will cause but a slight intrusion on the greater and more beautiful building, and on Park row and Broadway none at all.

That seems to us the best arrangement.

What Does Brother Watterson Mean? Our bold and fertile friend, Col. HENRY WATTERSON, was at Indianapolis last Saturday, and a reporter of the Sentinel of that town found him in the comfortable and blithesome mood natural to a man who has fought against the Robber Tariff for so many years, and now sees at hand the destruction of his ancient foe. He said of another old soldier, the Hon, Julius STER-LING MORTON of Nebraska: "Why, he and I have been fighting the tariff iniquity on radical lines so long that I can hardly re member when we were not." Perhaps certain sadness mingled with the warrior' joy at the retrospect of the hours of goodly fight, for the fight has been fun to WATTER sow, although it is now about to be death to the Robber Tariff. We understand Brother WATTERSON'S feeling, but we don't un derstand the words which we have itali cized in his catalogue of the state of mind of the next Cabinet as to the tariff:

"Oh, the tariff will be adjusted to Democratic ideas and on pretty radical lines. How can it be otherwis with such a Cabinet! Judge Granau is even more rad ter of the question. So is J. STERLING MORTON, as I have just pointed out. Houn Surrn of Georgia, whose seletion I would have made myself had I had the nowe as the other, is a most earnest advocate of an honest tariff and right in line with his colleagues on the subject. Fo is Bissrit. There cannot be the slighter doubt that the day of tariff reform is at band."

What are "pretty radical lines"? Is the destruction of protection not radical enough, and how can Judge GRESHAM be more" radically opposed to the present tariff system than Mr. CLEVELAND him self? Mr. CLEVELAND is, of course, for the absolute razing of protection, as called for by the platform upon which he was elected

Mr. WATTERSON'S words would seem to need a gloss or commentary which he alone can supply. We must not judge Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S present attitude toward the tariff by his attitude at the Convention of 1888. Both Mr. CLEVELAND and Judge GRESHAM have modified or revolutionized their ideas since then, as they had a right to do; but why does Brother WATTERSON suppose that Judge GRESHAM'S recoil from protectionism has been so extreme?

Not an Unmixed Evil.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. GORMAN, as cool a head as there is in either party, made a gloomy forecast of the financial straits to which the Government will be reduced:

"I am a firm believer that we have only touched the borders of this trouble, and that the real trouble t that the revenue laws do not produce sufficient me to pay the expenses of the Government as now fixed And I believe that before July next, extraordinar; action will have to be taken by the men who control the financial establishment of the Government to meet the exigencies; or cise Congress will have to ressemble and meet it by making adequate provision

at is unfortunate, in one sense, that the Democratic party should be called upon at the first moment of its return to power to devise means for filling a Treasury left all but bankrupt as the result of a spendthrift policy. It is still more unfortunate that, when all allowance is made for the increase of appropriations by the Senate, the Democratic House has conspicuously failed to take to heart the lesson of the first Billion Congress, and that Democrats have been as weak and cowardly as the Republicans in allowing the great flood of pensions to wash out the Treasury.

In another sense, however, the financial condition which confronts the Democracy. will make straighter and easier the path by which it has promised to go. In devising the new system of taxes for revenue only, which will take the place of the present protective system, there will be no temptation to patch and potter and trim, to shave down promises and concoet compromises, to offer sugar-coated protectionism, as Tom Johnson says, instead of taxes for revenue only. The more urgent the need of raising revenue, the greater will be the necessity of considering nothing but the amount of revenue to be raised, in making up the list of articles to be taxed. To collect a certain sum of money annually, and in addition to provide, perhaps, for the deficit left by our Republican friends, will be the business of the Demo crats: and no extraneous consideration, no appeals of particular interests, no cowardly or dishonest counsels of men proposing that the Democratic party write itself down a liar, will find place or time to turn the Democracy from its duty. From this point of view the situation foreseen by Mr. GORMAN may be a benefit and source o strength, and not a weakness or embarrassment to the Democratic party.

The Religious Duty of Newspapers. This remark of Mgr. SATOLLI, the Papal Delegate, to a reporter of the Herald shows that he is a man of sound judgment and

broad conceptions: "The press conserves the liberty of the people in this country. The press is indeed a wonderful institution It is energetic and enterprising and sceme to be it every instance animated by the spirit of the true Christian. It is one of the most potent agencies for advancing thought. Ari, literature, and the sciences are being determed largely through the prese."

The attitude of our newspapers generally toward the subject of religion is serious. and their discussions of religious questions are intelligent and conscientious. The assistance they are rendering to the Church to 21.000. The introduction of pickel steel

in the propagation of the principles of Christianity justly deserves this recogni-tion at the hands of the distinguished rep stative in this country of the broad ninded and statesmanlike Pope Leo XIII.

Not a great while ago a Protestant clergy man lamented that the newspaper press the most powerful of influences in Am erics was serving the devil and not the Lord When it becomes converted to Christianity If it ever goes through such a spiritual re generation, he said, the Church will have won an ally more potential than any other which could be brought to the aid of religon. Mgr. SATOLLI regards that conversion as already accomplished, and he wisely treats the newspapers as his co-laborers in the cause of Christian civilization.

As for THE SUN, it recognizes no distinction between papers which is represented by their conventional classification as reigious or secular. We distinguish them only after the manner of Mgr. SATOLLI, or according to the spirit which animates them, whether it is truly Christian and essentially religious or irreligious in motive and tendency. The application of such a test relegates some of the professionally and perfunctorily religious papers to the ranks of the enemies of Christianity. It raises some of the nominally secular pa pers to the honor and dignity of champi-

ons of Christianity. Every newspaper should be, first of all, religious paper. That is the fundamenta requirement. Upon that must be built its title to the public respect. It must be imbued always with religious principles, and approach the discussion of every subject with a religious sense of obligation to the truth, the right, the just, and the genuine

Ten Years of the New Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has performed a useful service in compiling for Congress and the country an account of what has been done to reconstruct the American navy during the last ten years.

To the Administration of President ARTHUR belongs the credit of beginning this great work. Under Secretary CHAND-LER a plan was formed to construct a new and powerful steel fleet, and at length, in the act of March 3, 1883, Congress authorized the first four vessels, the cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, and the gun-boat Dolphin. "They were well on the way toward completion," says the present report, "at the close of the Administration of President ABTHUR. They are good stanch vessels, armed with high-power guns, and, as our first modern ships, have given great satisfaction." Five other vessels were asked for and authorized under Secretary CHANDLER, the cruisers Baltinore, Charleston, and Newark and the gunboats Yorktown and Petrel, all contained in the act of March 3, 1885, and built under his successor. Even to this day the Chicago is the most powerfully armed steel cruiser we have in commission.

Up to the year 1883, not only had no modern war ship ever been built in the United States, but no steel for ship plates had ever been rolled here. The building of a new navy was, therefore, the introduction, also, of a new industry. With the ships of 1883, too, came our first steel guns. Finally, a Board appointed under this same act of 1883 recommended the establishment of our two gun factories at Washington and West Troy, and the furnishing of gun forgings by American steel works, which is the exact system developed to-day.

After that first great step progress be came rapid. Secretary WHITNEY on entering office found that, even in the two or three years succeeding the planning of the Chicago, great advances had been made in steam machinery. He purchased the best designs for engines and hulls procurable in the most famous English shops, and the result was the splendid speed shown by the Baltimore, Charleston San Francisco, Newark, Philadelphia Vesuvius, Cushing, and other vessels of his administration. He then began the construction of armored vessels, including the Maine, Texas, and Monterey. For this purpose steel armor was needed, and one of his most important services was that of arranging with the Bethlehem Iron Works to establish the "special plant" for armor and heavy gun forgings, shown to be necesreferred to. Still another admirable service rendered by him was that of establish-

ing the ordnance factory which had been ommended for the Washington yard. Meanwhile, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, under a fortunate change in the rules of the House, bad been intrusted the duty of fixing the annual naval appropriations, and it began to make a still more thorough study of the requirements of the country. One of the fruits of that study was a provision in the act of Aug. 3, 1886, that the ships thereby provided for should be of American material, including engines guns, and armor. The new American industry, founded only a few years before, was thus fostered and favored under this new law; and these are the results, as the

pending report states them: "Every vessel put affoat under that law of Aug 3 1886, and subsequent acts, has been home mad-throughout, and there is not one of them that will no compare favorably with the best vessels of like type nanufactured in other countries during the same time. ome, at least, of our American shippards can turn out an unarmored vessel of the very highest type of excel ce as quickly as can be don , in the oldest shipy ards

But there was another result of this system of favoring American manufactured materials for ships, which the House committee declares to be " still more gratifying and highly encouraging." One very noticeable point in this policy had been that the price of our ships and of the material for those ships was far greater than that of similar foreign-built ships and foreign material. British critics were quick to point out this fact. But the second result was that, with the great impulse thus lent to our home shipyards and steel works, very soon after these new industries had once sprung up and become prosperous in various parts of the country, the prices both for ships and material, under a healthy home competition, and especially under experience in manufacture new studies of processes, and the control of all that the Government needed to purchase, began steadily and rapidly to go down. The result, since the act of Aug. 3, 1886, is thus put by the House committee, and it is the only portion of their report which they emphasize by italies:

"The price of the materials entering into the compesition of a modern ship has been reduced fully one has and the price of a completed ship, excluding armor, has gone down 55 per cent."

Under Secretary TRACY the third stage in building up our navy has shown an advance over the second stage no less marked and gratifying than the advance of the second tage had been over the first. From such battle ships as the Maine and Texas, of 6,300 and 6,648 tons, the navy has gone on to the Indiana and Iowa, of 10,200 and 11,200. The great armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn are new types added to the navy. The magnificent flyers Columbia and Minneapolis have carried the 19,000 horse power deemed astonishing a few years ago,

made our armor the best in the world, and and the HARVEY hardening proce the facilities for producing it have been doubled. Guns of 13-inch calibre and smokeless powder are among the advances of the last four years, as also are armor piercing projectiles, "superior to the best of foreign make," and safe high explosives

for use in powder guns. The House committee may well call it a pleasant task" to review these ten years and to award credit to the Secretaries, the constructors, the engineers, the equipment officers, and "also and especially" to the Ordnance Bureau officers, " who have accom plished such wonderful results." The true moral of the story is that the work splendidly prosecuted during the last ten years should not now for the first time be allowed to flag, and that the pending bill should be made more worthy of the legislation that has gone before it.

A Century of Celebrations.

Exactly one hundred years ago to-day the 22d of February was for the first time honored as the birthday of WASHINGTON. Celebrations of his birth had taken place before. As early as 1782 the first public festival of that sort yet traced had occurred at Richmond, "with the utmost demonstrations of joy," as the local newspaper briefly remarked four days later. The following year the event was commemorated at Talbot Court House, in a public dinner, with thirteen regular toasts, of which the first was to WASHING-TON, the second to Congress, the third to the Governor and State of Maryland, the fourth to Louis XVI., "the protector of the rights of mankind," and so on to the thirteenth, "May the Union of the American States be perpetual." New York held a noteworthy celebration in 1784, and so the record went on until Washington became President, when birthday balls and other festivities were annually held, not only at the capital, but in many other places.

But all these celebrations had been observed on the 11th of February, the date of WASHINGTON'S birth in the Old Style; and not until the year 1793 was the date changed to Feb. 22, to conform to the Gregorian calendar. So it turns out that our present custom was adopted just 100 years ago Even when, as late as 1815, a stone was placed on the site of his birthplace, it bore this inscription: "Here, the 11th day of February, 1732, GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS born." But long before that time the Old Style date had dropped from public attention, so that when Congress, on the death of Washington, proposed a day of public commemoration of that event, it appointed the 22d of February, 1800, for the purpose. It has sometimes been proposed to vener-

ate the memories of other great American by making their birthdays public festivals. This should not be. There are men of our own time whose natal anniversaries will probably be observed, here and there, with more or less ceremony, especially while their contemporaries still live. Foremost among these is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But the honor of a public holiday should remain for Washington alone.

The Lost Line and the Lost Hat.

BILL SMITH of Gwinnett and HOKEY SMITH of Utop were in Atlanta last Thursday. Hokey Smith made a speech before the Chamber of Commerce. One passage in this speech is peculiar. "If upon the tariff," said the Utop sage, "there are differences, one line must be found, and those of us who do not entirely agree with it must yield, because by such means only can we accomplish any result whatever."

It appears from this that the speaker doesn't know that the line was found on June 22, 1892, at Chicago. Has the Hon. HOKEY SMITH forgotten the Chicago platform already? If he has, there must be plenty of Georgia Democrats who are able to coach him. BILL SMITH of Gwinnett. Col. DINK BOTTS, Col. BILL MOORE, Col. EM WOOMACK, and others will repeat for him these lines:

"We denounce Republican protection as a frand robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a funda-mental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal dovernment has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the pur ion of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically ad ministered."

If Mr. HOKE SMITH had committed this to memory, he would have spared himself the trouble of hunting for the "line" of Democratic unity in regard to the tariff. For him and everybody else who can be considered a Democrat, according to the definition made in 1892, there is nothing to do but to stick to that platform. The line has been drawn clearly, and there is no excuse for trying to wriggle away from it or pre tending that it is not just where it is.

A notice in an Atlanta newspaper asserts that "at the public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce some one exchanged hats with Mr. HOKE SMITH." We judge from Mr. SMITH's remarks that the unknown borrower of the hat took the head with it

The Democratic party has always been the party of annexation. Witness Louisiana. Florida, California, Arizona. The one exception is Alaska. The Republicans took that in but they failed at St. Thomas. And now for Hawaii!

Now here is the New London Day talking about Col. Apr. "SLUTSBY." What must be the condition of Connecticut intellectuals on which the name and fame of SLUPSEY have made so slight an impression?

Within the past ten days as many as 49 of the 200 Mexican residents of Texas who left there last December to raise a revolution in Mexico, have fallen into our hands and are now prisoners in that State. They wer chased out of Mexico by Mexican troops; they were captured on American soil by our troops and they are held for trial upon the charge o violating the neutrality laws of the United States. President DIAZ maintains that they should be delivered over to him by our Gov ernment, under the terms of the extradition treaty between the two countries; but the probability is that they will be tried in our own courts, under the indictment brough against them by the Grand Jury. They have violated the laws of this country as well as o Mexico. They can be punished here as well as there.

President Diaz cannot complain that our Government has failed of its duty at any time during the latest uprising of the Garzaists The small gang of Mexicans that left Texas for Mexico last December had been secretly organized, and had crossed the river before our Government was made aware of their design; but just as soon as their movements were known our forces along the river were strengthened sufficiently to prevent others of their kind from crossing it, and orders were issued for the capture of any of them who might again venture upon American soil. The prisoners taken within the past ten days or fortnight have been numerous.

It is to be hoped that the marauders who have been run down by our troops will be subjected to the populties which they have incurred. They have disturbed the peace along the border for over two years; they have used our territory as a basis of operations and as a refuge from pursuit; they have an noved Mexico as the rebel Brazilians in

Uruguay have annoyed Brazil; they have imperilled the friendly relations of the two re-publics of North America. It is time that they were taught that they are enemies of the United States not less than of Mexico.

At Chicago last June Mr. CLEVELAND was running a party without the aid of the professional politicians, and yet he demonstrated that he was strong iticians, and yet be demonstrated ugh to defeat them.—Evening I'on

Didn't he have WILLIAM C. WRITNEY, th eleverest professional of the day, to boss the job for him? If that incomparable Fool Killer hadn't been there, would CLEVELAND have ceaten the others, all the same? Perhaps and perhaps not.

On more than one occasion in the past THE SUN has had occasion to speak strong words for the preservation of the Yellowstone National Park. A lobby which has been supporting both the Segregation bill, which cuts off the northeast corner of the park, and the Right-of-way bill, which permits a railway to pass through the reservation along the Yellow stone River, East Fork, and Soda Butte Creek has made a strenuous effort to bring the before the House so that a vote might be had on them before March 4. This lobby hopes that, if such a vote can be had, the bills, o one of them, will pass. A few days ago the following telegram is said to have been sent from Helena:

"Have Governor Haussa and other Democrats wir Speaker Caur that it is important for the Democracy of Montana that the Segregation bill be passed in the House Monday under suspension. Forewarned is forearmed. Both of these

Yellowstone bills are inimical to the Nationa Park, one of our most precious possessions.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of Agriculture parts his name just where Mr. CLEVE-LAND's Postmaster-General parts his chin.

Is it right for the editor of a semi-re ligious newspaper to appropriate the writings of another without giving the author any credit, and to issue his composition as though it were the original conception of the religious Is such conduct consistent with the duty of a Christian?

Some weeks ago Capt. NATHANIEL B. THURS TON of the Twenty-second Regiment, a wellknown and brilliant National Guardsman, composed certain rules entitled "Duties of a Soldier." which rules are popularly known in the National Guard as "The Ten Commandments." The Mail and Express has now issue this work of Capt. THURSTON on the back of an advertising card. The front of this card bears the inscription: "Do You Read the National Mail and Express?" Capt. THURSTON'S "Duties of a Soldier" are printed and signed "Compliments of the Mail and Express," but Cant. THURSTON'S name nowhere appears on the advertising card.

If Col. SHEPARD appropriates and published these new ten commandments, he ought to give due and proper credit to their author, and not lead the public to believe that the writing originated in the office of the Mail and Express

A woman of Waco bought a folding bed. It was warranted to be of a kindly disposition and so tractable that any woman could man age it. Thus thrown off her guard, she got in its way, and the thing kicked, inflicting, as she alleges, permanent injuries upon her. Now she has brought suit against the former owner of the bed for \$5,000 damages, and the judicial question of human responsibility for the conduct of folding beds comes up for the first time in a Texas court.

On Friday of this week those of the original signers of the Mexican Constitution o 1824 who are yet living, will hold a memorial celebration of the revolution of 1821, by which Mexican independence was established. We learn from Mexico that as many as fifteen of these venerable patriots, six of whom are at this time Senators and two, members of the Chamber of Deputies, will participate in the celebration. All of them must be very aged men; all must be nonagenarians. We are sure they will feel proud when they sit together at the festive board, recount the enisodes of those heroic days in which Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, and recall the memories of their old-time comrades whose bones are dust The yoke of Spain was heavy and hard, and Mexico may well honor the men who fought to free her from it.

From New York we send our salutations to the triumphant revolutionary patriots who are about to hold a reunion in the city of Mexico. Peaceful and happy be their lives Honor to Senators Rusio and Maniscopa, to Deputies PRIETO and FURNANDEZ. Honor those of their compatriots who have retired from political life, to Señor Sorro, Señor DUINTANA, Sefor IRYGOYENA, and the others Honor to the shades of the dead signers of the Constitution. Their names will live forever in the history of Mexico.

There is a movement in Boston to do away with the chaperon. It is held that the young men of the town are so good that her office is sinecure. Nothing is said about the girls, and, If the foregoing assertion is true, nothing need be said. When the Boston girl goes away from home her eyeglasses protect her. Charm ng as she would be without them, she is as safe behind them as though protected by a sea wall, a most, and a rampart. It is strange how everlasses, worn as the true Roston-bree girl wears them, have the power to stand off the most devil-may-care gallant.

Bithyramble Ode to Hoke,

Hail, Hoke, Historious Hoke Smith! Quaint joke, . .. end to the jokesmith. What broke Wire a Grover did poke Smith Come up here, you lioke Smith "

O what a Cabinet "at this one be of a stick nor a slab in it. No an atom of gab in it Not a b athur nor blab in it. r an any one see. From the State Secretary To Hoke of the Interior, As viewed from the exterior,

Very, very, very, very!

All ball to Hoke! From the land of the mote He cometh! He hummeth, Doth Hokel From the melon-land And the cotton land, From the goober-isnd And the 'possum land

there the weird Withlacoochee Chimes with cheerful Chattahuochee, And the alligator of the doings of natur' lometh our Hoke, With needles of loblolly pine And persimmon seed fine In his luxuriant hair, ith tar on both bis heels And an exalted stare That he's got there! Hoke! Gee whirs! We admire thy phis! Thou holdest the odds,

Light of the Interior Joy of the exterior, lioke ! deorgia's COTZCOUS Joke. Hail ! Ob. Hoke! Holy smoke!!

J. ALEXANDES MACGILLICUODY.

BUTTALO, Feb. 19.

Harper's for March contains good things enough to carry on some magazines for half a year. To name them would be simply to copy the table of con-tents. Even Da Maurier's picture is good-fer Da POLITICAL NOTES.

New York has had three Postmaster-G See Fork has not three Fostmare-General-cia Granger of Canadaigua, appeinted by Tyler; Na-than Hall of Buffalo, appointed by Fillmore, also a Buf-falo man, and Thomas L. James of this city, appointed by President Garfield. Both Tyler and Fillmore ave-creded to the Presidency through the death of the President in office. The nomination of Mr. James by Garfield was the opening wedge in the Stalwart and Half-breed fight, which split the Republicamparty in New York in two. Garfield did not live out the first year of his term.

Three hundred and fifty four city officials are em ployed in departments occupying the County Court House; 122 are employed in departments is the Hall of Records building; 116 are employed in the City Hall, and 105 are employed in what is known as the Brows Stone building, where the principal criminal trials are held. In all 607 city employees work in departments in the City Hall Park—but a small fraction of the whole number under salary to the city.

The suit of Annie O'Brien for \$2,083 from the city fe salary due the late John J. O'Brien as chief or the Bureau of Elections has been compromised for \$1,000.

Three thousand New York city Democrata it is computed, will participate in the 4th of March festivities. The average Republican vote per election district in this city in November was 90; the average Democratic

New York city's representation in the present albany Assembly contains a larger proportion of native-born members than any of its predecessors for thirty years. Twenty-one of its thirty members—70 per cent. of the whole number—were born in this country, and more than 50 per cent, of the delegation in New York city Four of the seven foreign-born members are from Ire-land, two from Canada, and one each from Germany, Austria, and France. The oldest member of the dele-05; the youngest is 28. Eight members are der 30 years of age. Seventeen (more than one-half are less than 40.

The opinion is very generally entertained that the so-called "negro vote" in New York is easily purchasable, and that part of it is for sale at every election. So far as elections for local offices are concerned there unfortunately, much truth in that accusation, but when it comes to national elections the reverse is true, for colored voters stand unawervingly by Republican randidates, and cannot be cajoled, threatened, or ribed to oppose them. That is true of 90 per cent the colored Republican vote in New York city, and when the poverty and general shiftlessness of colored voters in New York is taken into account, it is a very creditable showing.

Harrison received more votes in 28 of the States 1888 than in 1892. The State in most, in proportion to the vote cast, was Delaware.

The number of election officers necessary to conduct the late election in New York State was in excess of 85,000. A bill is pending to increase the number.

The new Populist Senator from Nebraska, Judge Since the office became an elective one in 1847, New York city has had but one Democratic Attorney-General in Albany.

Democratic campaign argument for election of 1893: Cash in State Treasury at the close of the fiscal year

The growth in size as well as in number of the pelit cal almanacs redects the larger interest which is felt by the reading public in actual statements of facts and the smaller concern which it has for dry essays and elaborate speeches. The Tribune Almanac of 1872 was a pamphlet of seventy-eight pages, two of which were taken up with an advertisement of the daily Tribuna, and one which described the best method of acquiring overnment lands. The Tribune Almanac of 1898 is bulky volume of 341 pages. The Albany 4-yes Almanao is a pamphlet of 184 pages this year. Not to be outdone by Eastern publications in the year of the World's Fair. the Chicago Daily News has put upon the market ar almanae and political register for 1893 consisting of 424 pages. At the present rate of expansion it cannot be very long before some of the political almanacs will attain the proportions of census reports.

It is said that the number of converts to the Demos ice Nov. 8 is proportionately larger in the New York Custom House than in any State of the United States or in any county of any State.

Hall-hiring by the Republican leaders in New York has come to a stop. It is supposed the committee is walting for a decline in rents before securing a head-

The last Constitutional Convention to assemble in this State had two sessions—one from June to Septem-ber, the other from September to November. It was composed of 160 members. The New York members, with very few exceptions, voted against the new con stitution agreed upon for submission. It was rejected by the voters by a majority of 67,000.

Henry D. Purroy is the surety of his successor. John I. Scannell, in the Fire Board. Comptroller Myers has pproved the bond

The Senatorial district now represented by George W Plunkitt has a Democratic majority of ten tho Inder the new apportionment, as altered, it has Democratic majority of three thousand less. There is some talk of Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus being candidate to succeed Senator Plunkitt, who has been three times a Senator, twice an Assemblyman, and three times an Alderman.

The Socialist party, supporting a Boston journeym allor for President of the United States, polled more him in this city than Harrison had in 29, or Cleveland in 36 of the 60 counties of this State.

There are 5,111 election districts in New York State-Never before was the city and country population s evenly divided. Never again is it likely to be.

Buffalo will have two members of the next House of Representatives for the first time, and under the new senatorial apportionment it may bereafter have two Senators, too. Heretofore, since 1846. Erie count has formed one Senatorial district; before that The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated last year for

election advertising exclusive of the City Record, by the oty. Of this sum \$22.857,70 was used in advertising the election districts, polling places, and the election notices, leaving only \$17,142,30 available for the off cial canvass, for which the Fally Nevs demanded \$10,688 and the Tribuse \$15,606—a total of \$35,294 The deficiency of \$18,000 was provided for by a transfer from the appropriation for "Judgments," bringing the whole cost of campaign advertising to \$58,152, a larger figure than it ever before attained. If the preent ratio of increase in this item of advertising con-tinues, it may soon cost as much to advertise the results of the election in New York as a few years ago t cost to hold one.

The term of Fire Commissioner Scannell expires

If you are of the opinion that the Empire State of New York is not engaged in extensive financial oper tions of a much varied character, a perusal of the State Treasurer's report for the last fiscal year will show you the extent of your error. In addition to the ordinary revenues from county, corporation, and section taxes, and the income from investments, are the following items: Oyster franchises, auction duties dairy, forest, and game fines, peddlers' licenses, said daties, royalty on discovered minerals, rent of state lands and fees, the latter item amounting to \$200,770 last year. Among the items of expenses which as pear are \$4,000 for the weather bureau, and \$7,000 to the expenses of the Commissioners chosen to deter-mine the boundary lines between the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where they adjoin, near Port Jervis.

At the recent Presidential election Mr. Cleveland rerelyed less than 40 per cent. of the total vote cast. Mr. Harrison less than 43, and Mr. Weaver exactly 81s per In 1888 Mr. Cleveland received 48 63 and in 1884. 48.48. Gen, Bancock in 1880 had 48.20 and Mr. Tilden in 1876 had 51. Mr. Cleveland received in 1888 a mailer percentage of the popular vote cast than was polled by any Democratic candidate since 1872.

A correspondent writes from Montgomery, Ala, to Tur Sex to claim for Jefferson Davis the honor of first using the phrase "Public office is a public trust," pop-ularly credited to Grover Cleveland. He declares that he his inaugural address, delivered in Montcomery on Feb. 18, 1881, Mr. Davis said, "All offices are but trusts held by the people." This now popular phrase distra-tive of a homely political truth, is about as old as the existence of offices; and like many other eliminer as-pressions its origin is shrouded in obscurity, and the bonor of first using it has been made a subject of fre quent contention. It originally became popular as a part of the platform of the Democratic State Conven-tion in Spracuse in 1874, as follows: "The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite." It was upon that terse and matter-of-fact platform that Mr. Tilder was elected Governor. It formed a part, too, of the play form of the St. Louis National Convention of 1876 upon which Mr. Tilden was elected President. He used the phrase frequently in public utterances and in private conversation. Eight years later Mr. Cleveland again used is in his letter accepting the Chicago nomi: an election to office shall be the selection b the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the helders of the ballot quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth be trayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrag shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full real tration of a government by the people will be at hand

One year in advance. THE SES on Nov. 21, 1891 con tained the following: "But one Republican Assembly district out of twenty-four in New York this year. Will there be one in 1892?" The question was answered on Nov. 8, 1802, There was not,

THE NEXT BRIGADIER'S STAR.

Should Son, Marrison Loave the Appels ment to Mr. Cleveland ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The fol

lowing despatch from Washington appe ta THE SUN of May 16, 1802, nearly a year ago: A fortnight hence another vacancy among the get re of the army will be created by the retire ment of the stanley for age. The prolonged contest for promotion, therefore, which occurred among the towners of the line on Gen. Kautr's retirement is a ready reaswed. It is probable, however, that no such delay in making the selection will now occur as was seen in that struggle, left for three months undecided. It is remarkable how many appointments of general officers have failen to Fresident Harrison. They include Majer-General in consequence of the death of Gen Creok: three Brigadier-Generals on the retirements fo age of Gen. Grierson, Gen. Gibbon, and Gen. Kautz. while now a fourth is to be added on the retirement of en Stanley.

This suggests the question. "Why not leave the appointment of at least one general officer to President Cleveland?" The vacancy alluded to on Mar 16 1802 was filled by the appoint ment of Col. Eugene A. Carr. This officer has ust been retired by the President in order. so inst been retired by the Fresident in order, so it is said, to promote another Colonel to the vacancy made by Gen. Carr's retirement. The Colonel whom it is thus desired to promote has nearly ten years to serve. If this vacancy is now filled by a Colonel who has so many years yet to remain on the active list. Mr. Cleveland will be deprived throughout his whole term of the opportunity of nominating any General of the line of the arm.

the opportunity of nominating any General of the line of the army.

As President Harrison has had the appointment of so many general officers during his Administration, and, as Mr. Cleveland will have none at all if this one is filled now, it is suggested that Mr. Harrison leave the present vacancy open that it may be filled by his successor in the Presidential chair, and this the more particularly as had nottgen. Carr's retirement been forced by the President this vacancy would have occurred during Mr. Cleveland's own Administration.

ARMY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

He Is a Buster!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a recent editorial paragraph you say: "What is more fascinating than genuine eloquence from the ips of a sincere and earnest speaker? We rould listen to it by the hour. It is more degrand or sweet they be. It is soul-lifting. We ry out give us more of it." Thanks, So "cry many of your readers. If you truly care for "more" of this "soul-lifting" eloquence, please sould your reporters on hunday mornings to the church (Unitarian) corner of 121st street and Lenox avenue, that through your columns many who are in search of "genuine eloquence from the lips of a sincere and earnest speaker" may know where to find one. And oblige an "CLYVEE."

The pastor of this church is the Rev. Merie St. Croix Wright.

OUR LITTLE HOKE CORNER.

The Georgia Phenomenon Still the Bull's-eye in the Target of Inquiry.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE, Why so much public merriment over the Christian name of Hoke Smith ! The name in North Carolina is that of an old and hon pred family. To day there is a Gen. Hoke of Confed erate fame living in Raleigh, and young Judge Hoke graces the Superior Court bench of the old North State The name is again conserved to fame in the celebrated case of Hoke against Henderson, decided by Chief Jus tice Ruffin of North Carolina, whose opinion appear in "Great Opinions by Great Judges." The highly im ortant principle is there settled that an officer elected for a term cannot be deprived of the office and its moluments by legislative act during the terr Hoke is a great name. All honor to it. There is noth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21,

PERHAPS NOT, BUT HOAKEY WILL To the Editor of The Sun-Siri Will Abe Singely attend the World's Fair! G. A. C. PAWTECKET, Feb. 20.

HURRAHI Harrah for Hoke! Tis no joke. He lives in Georgy-av. SPEAKING UP. My name is Hoke, And I like a joke; Likewise water And whiskey. But - the men And women, too.

Who ask if I am Abe Slupsky.

ACCUSED OF BEING A PROTECTIONIST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ner: Hoke is supposed t be an enemy of corporations and a bitter foe to high tariffs. The people of this eminent Georgian's own State are supposed to be imbued with the same spirit. Yet on their statute books are petty laws discriming ing, by way of exhorbitant tax, against some citizens whose business necessitates going from one county to nother. Ask what it means and the officials will tell ou, " Protection" to our local merchants.

Neither Boke nor his paper has over gone into hysterics over this cursed or this cursed "protection" which flour home. Funny, is it not? State protec tion is a good thing, but national protection is a curse Smith anathir protection is a good thing, but national protection is a curse! Is there any meaning in a platform, anyhow ASSETTLLE, N. C., Peb. 20.

IT SAVED MUCH TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur. Call it Hokey Pokey, Hoan, Och, or what you will, Mr. Smith is to be con-gratulated on having a name that distinguishes him rom the balance of our numerous family. And since Mr. Cleveland wished to place on his list of Cabinet of ficers " one of those immortal names that was not born to die," he was very fortunate to discover this particu ar Smith. Just fancy the rush and scramble there would have been if he had announced the fact that he had chosen John Smith to fil this important office. But Hoke—that's different, the only Hoke knew ! THE OTHER SHITE. neant bim, and not Bannington, Vt., Feb. 18.

WHAT, AGAIN! To the Epizon of The Sun-Sir. Is there really such a man as Hoke Smith ! Samuel S. Hewitt. DECKERTOWS, N. J., Feb. 20.

Will the Ladies Have Hoops or Banners To the Entrop of The Sux—Sir: The parades attending the inauguration of the Presidents in the past have been distinguished for their digoily and decorum, the whole grand pageant in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion as befits this great nation; but at the coming inaugural blowout we are promised by ex-Brig tien Bradley T Johnson of Baltimore, who is the marshal of the civic end of the Maryland lins—that is, marshal of the civic end of the Maryland line—that is, if we are to believe the flation are gassipe—a light fantastic show, consisting of 200 foir Maryland Amazons on horselack. No doubt this circus-like performance will give the ex-confederate timeral a pronnience which the provincial surroundings of Bichmond and Battimore have tabled to give him. But if the Amazon paradic is to be done in proper shape it about he prescribed by the brass band and hooles. Pradley T. with the long whip and Hoke in harlequin attire.

Mr. Cleveland's Intentions.

From the Planes, P. es. Washington, Feb. 16-A gentleman who spent last evening with Cleveland describes the President-elect as in good health and spirits. When the subject of racism of Greaunu's appropriate what they think the cland said. "I don't care a damn what they think om of Gresbam's appointment was dis-

Mr. Cleveland says that silver is the most important thing before the country now. If the financial tion of the country demands legislation, he will call an extra session right away, but he profess not to have a sees on until Seplember, when he intends to have the tariff considered. He hopes to have the Tariff bull ou of the way by this lime next year, so its effect may be anderstood in time for the Congressional elections.

Will Gresham Be There!

Franche Alexandria Guinte and Virginia Adverture. The survivors of the famous 306 delegates who advo ated a third term for Gen Grant have made arrange ments for a reunion in Philadelphia next Apri Judge Gresham, who will then be the premier of Mr Cleveland's Administration, is one of them, he will probably be present, and may make a speech.

Looking Toward a Compromise. From the Uries Observer. We are willing to endure the crinoline if the girls will gree not to use barbed wire.

Persistence Rewarded. From the Griffin News. We always said Hoke Smith was a great man.

Where Lent is Perpetual.

From the Philadelphia Recard.
Society is paying but little attention to Lent. And the Winds May Whistle. From the Washing on Evening Sar.

is. Lamont, and Bissell also flokey smith, recognized as able on the spot; respect to delited He's the only man with whishers in the lot

SUNBRAMS.

-A butcher of Managuan, N. J., has utill

entings so far, and several other so-called precises stones have become so cheap that they are no longer sold by the karal, but by the cance. Even the great amethyst that ordinarily graces an episcopal ring is no

onger an expensive stone, and amethysts of poerer quality are ordinarily of trilling value.

The gay Hawalian coronation of feathers is a relic of an ancient tax. The chiefs used to exact from their of an ancient tax. The objects used to exact from their subjects as tax the bright feathers of a native bird, and as the bird had only few such feathers these rober were extremely expensive. The one remaining robe is likely to prove a rare historic curiosity when the king-dom shall have become part of the United States.

... The bushranger of Australia and our own West road agent have objects and methods of business in the main identical, but they differ in minor details and in their distinctive slang. The unfortunate travel-ler who meets a Western road agent is "held up;" his experiences with an Australian bushranger would be rectically similar except that he would be "balled p." while if he met one of the craft in New Zealand he

would be "stuck up." —Nany New York clubs make special inducements to naval officers, but few men in the service belong to any club in this city, and the larger number of these in-cluded in club membership are staff officers. The aver-age line officer is too busy a man to see much of clubs, since his duties go on whether his ship be at sea or tied up at a wharf in the navy yard. At such times, how ver, the staff officer is a man of leisure, and may, if he

ever, the staff officer is a man of leisure, and may, if he will, visit his club almost every night.

—The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin's triumph comes at a time when the celluloid camera film is in less repute than it has been for a long time past. Amateur phetographers allower the country had extremely bad less with the film last summer and autumn, and many rolls were turned back upon the manufacturers. An agent in this city mourns the case of a man who is on his way around the world with a quantity of the film turned out just whear the material was at its worst. way around the world with a quantity of the film torned out just wheat the material was at its worst.

—During a cruise of the ships of our white fleet the guns are fired with full charges once a month. But it costs hundreds of dollars to do this, and for purposes of drill between times a block is fitted into the barrel of each large gun. This block is perforated with a bere not much larger than a rifle barrel, and to fire a blank cartridge through that costs only a cent. At the same

ime, all the mechanism of the gun has to be used, as in firing heavy charges, so that the sailers get the bes edt of the practice.

—A resident of a near-by New Jersey village had his watch in soak for three weeks this winter in a peculiar way. He dropped it into the milipond, in about six feet way. He dropped it into the millpond, in about six fees of water, and during the night the pond frees ever. Three weeks later, when the ice had gone and it was possible to drain the pond and search the bottom, the watch was found. It had a waterproof case, and, having been dropped in the water at hair past R, it had stopped at hair past A, after running seven hours under water. It is running as usual now.

—The Southern negro is the political eppeate of the water has held in the past the marchial.

Anarchist. He has a feminine belief in the possibility of compassing any end by legislative enactment, and a childish faith in the certainty of redress for real or fancied wrong at the hands of the court. The police and justices' courts of every Southern city are choked with cases instigated by negroes against neighbors of their own race, and the threat of one negro to "have be law on" another is made and accepted with whole ome faith on both sides in the effectiveness of such proceeding.

-The students of Tale College divide the scholagtic year into four seasons—the football season, the base-ball season, the training season, and the book beer season. The latter comes in March, between the training season and the baseball season, and for two weeks all other pastimes, out of study hours, are laid side for the consumption of book beer. The restanants make a specialty of the braw, and the one who manages to get the first installment of the beverage on tap acores a "beat" on his rivals and achieves wide advertisement among the students.

—'It is sometimes hard work to be an actor, for the

thumping and pulling and hauling that a person may have to endure in an exciting scene is semetimes more than a mere show. Miss Sciina Fetter had to give up her part in "The Henrietta" because she was injured by the fall required of her in every performance of that piece. A young leading man who has been playing Orlande, in "As You Like It," for three nights from wrists to elbows in consequence of the t lides, and falls endured at the hands of a brawny athete in the wrestling scene. -A firm on Maiden lane received the fellowing tale-gram one morning: "A mosquito ill. Mrs & B.-..."

They were unable to divine why the sender of the measage should have taken them into her confidence re-specting this occurrence. Personally they would have seen giad to know that all the mosquitoes were ill beyond hope of recovery. One of their clerks did not appear that morning, however, and his absence canabled them to put this construction on the telegram: "Amos quite ill." The clerk's name was Amos. He was til. The operator was either stupid or funny. -if J. F. Millet were alive and in New York he would

enjoy the sky line as seen looking northward from the west side of Park avenue at 110th street. To the laft bristle the cross arms of many tall telegraph pol-In the centre of the horizon is a bare sky, dim with the moke of many passing locomotives, and outlined against this background is a perpetual procession of human figures moving to and fro across the bridge over the railway cut at 125th street. They move like ob-jects in a dream, and one realizes, perhaps for the first time, the undulatory grace of the human figure when -The late Bishop Phillips Brooks denied a great many

of the good stories that were told of him, but one wh pered around among the clergy lacked the Bishop's de-nial. He was to confirm a class in a highly ritualistic parish, and the rector, an old friend of the Bishon's. and well acquainted with the latter's broad Church views, wrote to say that as there might be some fea-tures of the service which Bishop Brooks would disap-prove, any such would be omitted if he would be kind enough to indicate them. The Bishop's reply to this communication is said to have been a note which ran about thus: "Dear -: Turn it all on." -Observant and far-sighted persons distinguish as

great distances a man from a woman, not by dress, face, or figure, but by movements. The motions of the most graceful of men are ungainly when compared with the singous lines that most women instinctively assume. It often happens that a single motion of a distant figure, and especially a motion of the arms above the head, will instantly determine for a trained observer the sex of the person. If any one doubts this, let him note the awkward, windmill like performance of a man arranging his hair, and the graceful curress and deft touches with which a woman accompanies be same thing.

The letter "r" has met with almost as many vicinstitudes of late as the unfortunate British "h," and the "r," unlike the "h," is not exempt from dauger in America. To be sure, the most eleganity soft-spaken American does not pronounce modern as if it were written mod'n, a common pronunciation among the upper classes of Great Britain, but the "r" suffers a iomewhat similar elision in many words throughout this latitude, and even the superfluous "r" often heard in the New England pronunciation of "law" is met with in and about New York. Curiously enough, most persons who are guilty of this blunder seem incanable of distinguishing between the correct and the incorrec ronunciation in the mouth of a third person.

-Southern family names are scattered across the eountry, below Mason and Dixon's line, from east to west in what geologists would perhaps call a drift. As the West began to be settled by people from the colonial seacoast fringe, emigration tended to go in straight lines, so that the names of the Virginia seacoast ap-pear in Kentucky, those of North Carolina in Tennes-see, those of South Carolina along with Oglethorpe's cockneys in Georgia. Later the drift swept westward nto Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. In the pr names have been curiously transformed. Flemtah names have lost the "van" or "de," Huguenet names, whether Flemish or pure French, have been awkwardly Anglicized, and even English names have suffered violent change.

-Within a few years Sunday observance has become quite general in the navy. It used to be the rule:
On six days thou shalt do all that thou art able, And on the seventh bolystone the decks and pound the cable."

But Jack now has his Sunday off-that is, he has n other thing to do than to stand his watch and work antp. Moreover, he has a Saturday half holiday, and, m general, he has an easier time than the satior of thirty or forty years ago. But his existence is not a sinecure. The substitution of steam for salls, of from for wood, and electricity for muscle, has mersly changed his form of occupation. The time that he used to give to pulling and hauling he new gives to drill-mot only to working the big guns, but to rife practice, cutless exercise, and other things that make him about as efficient on abore as the infantry. The whole crew is routed up at all sorts of hours for fire drill and for action, so that in the event of a fire or an engagement there would be no confusion. The officers who are first at their peets are specially complimented by the Captain, and the last one to reach his place is rebuted. In these midnights alarms everything is done as it would be in time of nattle—the guns are fired, the marines are stationed as sharpshooters, and the surgeons and hospital scrpe bind imaginary wounds on sailors who are detailed t

receive their ministrations. One Name for Hot Spiced Rum, From the Philadelphia Recurs At the fashionable afternoon function the team